THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 26, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,
Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,
Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. Wm. Strong,
Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thomson,
Of Erie County.

☞ We publish the Gazette one day in advance of the usual time to afford the young gentlemen connected with the office an opportunity to engage in the exercises of the Sabbath School Celebration which takes place on Thursday, of which they are members.

☞ The Examination and Exhibition of Allegany Male and Female Seminary which took place on last Friday, in Rainsburg, was highly creditable to all concerned. At the close, Rev. Mr. Heckerman delivered a neat, pointed, and appropriate address on the subject of education generally and the merits of that Institution in particular, as connected with the wants of the people of that locality.

☞ Rev. J. J. Henderson, (Pastor of one of the Presbyterian Churches in the City of Orleans,) and family, are among the visitors at the Bedford springs, and are delighted with the place, as all must be who visit us. Having travelled so great a distance to enjoy the benefit of our waters and invigorating mountain air, we hope they may realize their brightest anticipations.

The Injunction.

☞ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was to deliver their Opinion on Tuesday last on the Constitutionality of the Bill for the sale of the Main Line. The general impression is that they will grant the Injunction asked for, and thus prevent the giving away of the State Works until the PEOPLE have an opportunity to be heard on the subject. The Black Republican leaders advise the Governor to treat the decision of the Court with contempt if it does not coincide with their views—trample it beneath his feet—and thus proclaim himself superior to the Constitution he has taken an Oath to support! They advised him to do the same thing in reference to a State appointment—he was silly enough to take their advice—and afterwards was compelled to acknowledge the outrage by a full recognition of the officer he had superseded by another appointment! He will scarcely be simple enough to become the tool of such advisers again! If he should, however, he will find himself as powerless now as then.

☞ The Pottsville Emporium publishes an anonymous letter, no doubt written by the editor himself, in which that Journal is represented as "one of the best democratic papers in the State." So far from being "one of the best," it is no democratic paper at all. Whilst it meanly floats at the mast the democratic Ticket, it is one of the pet sheets of Know Nothing Abolitionism, and the especial friend of such men as Lebo, Wagonseller, and Manear.

☞ The Abolitionists have a "good time" just now, in pouring the *oil of comfort* upon the heads of some of the Democratic candidates who did'nt knock the "persimmons" on Tuesday! They commence with—"Well, Mr. A. you must have been terribly tomahawked—you were the only man we dreaded—had you succeeded, we would have just knocked under without a struggle—but now, with your aid, we can beat them just as easy as we could swallow a sheep's head, wool, horns, and all!"—When they cure and bury their own wounded and dead they will have about as much on hand as they can well attend to.

☞ The Buchanan Club had a large and spirited meeting on last SATURDAY evening, and was ably addressed by Messrs. Shannon, Cessna, and Spang. Mr. Spang dissected the Abolition Slanders against Gen. Packer on the subject of the "Jug Law" in eloquent and forcible terms. He proved by the Journals, which he held in his hand, 'that Gen. P. had never voted for "THE Jug Law," nor "A Jug Law." That the charge was FALSE from beginning to end, and known to be FALSE, maliciously FALSE, by those who gave it publicity. Mr. S. promised to carry the Journals to every township in the county, and prove to the people the truth of what he asserted, and defied successful contradiction. Mr. Spang showed that whilst Mr. Packer had voted for submitting the question of "Prohibition" to the decision of the people at the ballot-box, Mr. JORDAN had given the casting vote in the Senate for the infamous Jug Law against the verdict of a majority of upwards of 1100 votes recorded by the freemen of Bedford county! We will give a full history of this case in the next Gazette.

Democratic Triumphs.—In noticing the last four months' continuous victories of the Democratic party, the Utica (New York) Observer takes occasion to say:

"Triumphs rapidly perch upon the democratic banner. Cities and counties and States which declared against us last fall come into the democratic lines again as fast as new elections take place. The party never was encouraged by more successes, more uniform and flattering, than have been chronicled within a few months past.

The success of the democratic party is a matter of surprise to our opponents, and they are continually charging it to bribery, fraud, the love of spoils, and other base causes. But the secret of the matter is to be found in the fact that the party has well-defined and established principles, which are alike applicable to national, State, and local elections, and which are thoroughly indoctrinated in the public mind. It is the democratic sentiment, if we may so term it, burning in the hearts of the mass of the people, which gives solidity, strength, and perpetuity to party. Men turn traitors to it now and then; a popular furor sometimes staggers it; but it goes on its steady, even course, conquering and to conquer."

☞ Miss Sarah J. Colburn, of Chaplin, Conn. died on last Tuesday, week, from the bite of a black spider—the third death this season from the same cause. The chewing of catnip, and binding the bruised herb upon the wound, is said to be a perfect antidote.

☞ Mr. Tucker, the democratic nominee, is elected Attorney General of Virginia by upwards of 50,000 majority! exceeding the majority given to Mr. Buchanan by 30,000!—This is what the Democracy of the old Keystone intend to do—only a little more so!

GOV. WALKER IN KANSAS.

We find in an extra of the *Topeka Statesman*, issued on the 9th inst., a full report of the late admirable speech of Governor Walker to the Free-state malcontents congregated at that place. The logic and suggestions of the Governor are admirable, and must meet with the concurrence of every right-thinking man of every party in the Territory. The visit of Governor Walker to Topeka was in response to an invitation which he received, from its resident inhabitants. After being introduced by Colonel Hollyday, and alluding to the past condition of the Territory Governor Walker reiterated his before strongly expressed opinion, that, if the Convention did not submit the Constitution they made to the people, Congress would and should reject it. On this point he said:

"Indeed under whatever specious disguises any other doctrine may be presented, I believe that the man who desires that the minority of the people shall establish institutions for the majority is, whatever he may call himself, neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but a monarchist or an aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many, whereas the great fundamental doctrine that lies at the basis of all American institutions, and upon which they all repose, and which has been carried into sucessful operation in every State but Kansas, and which, gentlemen, with your aid and co-operation to sustain me, it is my sincere hope shall obtain its fullest realization here, is the rule of the majority.

"Now, then, gentlemen, as to the mode in which this is to be accomplished. I presume we all agree—at least I hope we do—as to the doctrine that the majority of the people of the territory of Kansas shall establish their own constitution, and introduce such social institutions as the majority prefer. But how is this to be done? The Congress of the United States has established for Kansas but one mode of action on this subject, and that action is through the Territorial Legislature.

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"That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1851 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of 'good,' and cheers.] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition. But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame, for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who are now or then may be actual *bona fide* resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas.

"If they reject it, there is an end of that convention. It has performed its office; it has adjourned never to meet again. [A voice: 'What next?']—What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other very easy exits from the difficulty, and, as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it.—In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature, you can speak your views, and instruct them either to call a new convention to submit a new constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their delegates to Congress chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves."

The Governor then paid his respects to that miserable hobby of faction the Topeka Constitution which it suits the purposes of malcontents to sustain. He said:

"Then, gentlemen, what is the other mode which is presented. You are about to have assembled here at Topeka, next week, what is called the Free-state Legislature, for they tell you that they are now about to convene a Legislature for the State of Kansas. Who elected that Legislature? [A voice: 'The people.'] The people! Why, the whole vote given for your so-called constitution, as claimed by yourselves, was just one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, whereas there are now registered over ten thousand votes as resident here on the 17th of March last, exclusive of the thousands ommitted or who have arrived here since that date. The people! Do you mean to tell me that one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes constitute the whole number in the territory of Kansas? [A voice, 'That was a year and a half ago.'] But should those one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes a year and a half ago impose a constitution for all time to come upon the present people of Kansas? [A voice, 'Not against their will.'] Should the constitution be submitted to their will for adoption or not? [A voice: 'Yes.']

"That, gentlemen, is the great question, so far as they are concerned. But I understand that you claim to be a State now, and that your so-called Legislature, chosen by a small number of votes, propose next week to enact laws to be enforced in Kansas.—This miserable minority, constituting not one-tenth of the people of Kansas, propose—in absolute defiance of the acts of Congress, and in open rebellion, mark you, gentlemen, not only against the Territorial laws, but against the laws and Government of the United States—to assemble here, and, representing one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one people, impose this constitution by force upon the people of Kansas, by the enactment of laws. [A voice: 'Where are the ten thousand votes that are not on the record?'] Some inadvertently omitted—many who would not register, and thousands who have arrived since the 15th of March last. As regards the register, however, I say to you that it is of comparatively little consequence, if the constitution be submitted to the whole people.

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"[Several voices: 'That is right.' Another voice: 'What about the bogus laws?'] And now I am asked: 'What about the bogus laws?' Why, your very Governor, Mr. Robinson, has acknowled those bogus laws by putting into effect a charter passed by that bogus Legislature, and so have many of you and nearly all the people of Kansas. And if the bogus Legislature has power to pass charters, it has power to pass any other law not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. [A voice: 'How are those inspectors to be appointed?'] They must be appointed fairly and impartially, of course. [A voice: 'Who is to appoint them?'] I doubt not that the Convention will prescribe a fair, just and impartial method, as they do in other States. [A voice: 'They did, in giving us two hundred and eighty voters in this county.' Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, let us look at that question: What have these two hundred and eighty voters to do, if you have all a fair vote next fall on the Constitution? [A voice: 'There has been no census-taker.'] That has nothing on earth to do with the question.

"But while I must deeply regret and deplore the circumstance that there has been an insufficient census, what am I to think when told by those who profess to represent the Republican party of this Territory, that they tell you that you should neither register nor vote. You were kept from registering, as you all know, by following the advice of these party leaders of yours, and then complain they cannot vote. You could have registered here if you pleased, and hundreds in this Territory, since hearing my plan, have expressed to me their deep regret that they had not registered; and many of your county, since my arrival, have changed their position and resolved to vote. Every man who responds that he will not acknowledge those laws, has been deprived of no privilege in not being registered, because he declares that, whether registered or not, he will not vote. If you dislike the convention, do you but oppose it by standing aloof and allowing a majority of other persons to adopt their constitution, or by voting down that instrument. If you do not vote next fall, for or against that instrument, when you have a fair chance, Congress will act as though you had.—No, you cannot defeat the constitution by refusing to vote."

Another extract from this admirable speech is all that our space will allow:

[A voice: 'How was it when the people of Missouri came here?'] I have nothing to do with the people of either Missouri or Massachusetts. I am only looking to the future. And I say, if you desire war—[Loud cries of 'No, no!'] if you desire conflict—['No, no!'] if you desire to enter into a rebellion, not against the Territorial Laws only, but against the Government of the United States,—['No, no!'] all you have to do is to set up the State government approved by the President and the acts of Congress by the present enactment of State laws.—[A voice: 'Not now.'] There cannot be a State government without a State Governor, without his superceding the Governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress.—There cannot be a State government without State Judges, and there cannot be State Judges without their superceding the Judges appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress or a State Legislature without superceding the Territorial Legislature. It means that or it means nothing. Surely this is open rebellion against the Government of the United States, to which you tell me you do not mean to resort.

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"Now, then, I repeat that I come here for the purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace, but I tell you candidly that my instructions and my oath of office require me to put down the execution of such laws, and, for the good of the people of Kansas, they must and will be put down."

The Workings of Mormonism.

An English clergyman, who left England to join the Mormons, returned to London in September last. He has just published a volume giving his opinion of the saints found in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. We quote:

"One of the most repulsive features of Mormonism is the proxy system. This is so destructive to every good and honest feeling that many staunch Mormonites reject it altogether. I heard one of the oldest disciples say, that nothing on earth would ever persuade him to believe it, and that if he had a dog that believed it, he would shoot him. Nor will any reader be surprised when he knows what it is.—I will endeavor to explain it briefly. When a married man is called by conference to a foreign mission, he has the privilege, as they call it, before leaving home, of choosing some one to take the oversight of his cattle, goods, and whatever he may possess; to provide for and overlook the family, and to become the pro-tempore husband of the wife."

The ostensible reason for this arrangement is to prevent the husband from "suffering any loss" during his absence on missionary labors, since the greatness of his "future kingdom" depends upon the number of children he has here. To carry out his idea, the wife is handed over to a deputy-husband, who maintains his position in the family until the husband returns. Base and immoral as this theory may be, it is strongly advocated by the leading men at the Great Salt Lake. We again quote the returned clergyman:

"But there is something more awful and paralizing than all I have yet narrated. I mean the fearful sin of incest, which is so intimately and closely connected with polygamy. I could particularize instances where mother and daughter are married to the same man, and live with him and his wives; others, where brother and sister are man and wife, and son. Brigham Young, speaking once upon this subject in the Tabernacle, said that he hoped that the day was not far distant when those principles would be more fully taught and acted upon, and that children would be brought up to regard each other as future partners, for that thus the family would become more compact."

As a case in point, we would mention that some 10 months since a man at Liverpool, who held the office of counsellor to the British Presidency, who aided by the authorities there and the emigration fund, persuaded a family—father, mother, and three daughters, the youngest in her teens—to emigrate to Zion. They had been a highly respectable family, and their character is irreproachable. On arriving at their destination, the missionary demanded the three daughters in marriage, and the parents gave a most reluctant consent. This man of God (as he styled himself) was married by Brigham Young to these three the same day, and took them together to his house, where he had a young wife already, and which house consisted of but one room for the accommodation of them all. In about a year one brought forth a daughter and another a son. This caused him great rejoicing, as he said the sons would in time marry the daughters, and thus inalienably become the foundation of his kingdom.

This statement reads like a fable, and yet there is no state of facts more easily proved. That such doctrines should exist in a Christian land, in the year of our Lord, 1857, is one of those peculiar monstrosities which no amount of logic can account for. Mormonism is the great evil of the day. How it shall be got rid of is difficult to say. It may be put down by force, but it will not be put down by reason; for if men could reason they would never become Mormons.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

It can scarcely be a matter of surprise to the people of Pennsylvania, that there should be much feeling evinced in the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of the sale of the Main Line, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Legislative usurpation has been annually growing, and it has at last reached that point which makes citizens menials, and contracts abortive. There was a time when the delegated representatives of the people thought themselves liable to the will of their constituents, and owed some responsibility: but it would appear, that the regulations of society have recently been overturned and the experience of ages rejected. We are yet the masters of our own agents, and a "higher law" than that which they put upon the statute book,—often in levity, but more frequently in corruption—guides and regulates the affairs of the Nation. We have a Constitution to which we can appeal, and we do so, in all that energy of hope and consciousness of safety that correct reason and perfect security assures. The excitement of a day, may lead into error. This is natural to man: but the purchased dereliction of duty retains both its stain and its consequent evil.

Has the public ever looked at the figures in this iniquitous bargain? We are in debt forty millions. Taxation yearly increases. Just at the moment the State Works became profitable—an interloper, soulless as it is profitable—claims a right which no law can recognize, and no vested privilege can approve, to *seize* the public improvements and pay not a tithe of their valuation. Have we become so degenerate that Constitutions have no effect, and laws are treated as jests? The great robber of the World is acknowledged an emancipator, and justly so, because she gives wealth, vigor, happiness and christianity to the nations which she conquors. It is her vocation.

But what shall we say of a power delegated at first with restriction—but growing absolute at length through the strength of its importance? We still are free and hope to remain so, notwithstanding the gradual aggregation of Corporative insolence, but the day will surely come, if corrupt or ignorant legislation be encouraged, the Russian serfdom will be liberty, and intellect be reduced to a condition of servitude.

We must have no master but the public voice fairly expressed. If the State Works are to be sold, let the question be submitted to the people. They know their value, and can judge accurately of their importance. The figures properly adjusted will not lie. Why should the State—and of course the taxpayers give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thirty millions of dollars and pay that corporation many other millions to take the works? The very slumbers of the mammoth are noxious. What then shall be her struggles for power? Think of this and act reasonably.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

The famous female traveller, Ida Pfeiffer, was at last accounts at Maurotius, where she was the guest of a merchant named Lambert, with whom she contemplated visiting Madagascar about the beginning of April. Some two years ago, Mr. Lambert paid a visit to Queen Ravantalo, in Madagascar, and was well received by her dusky Majesty.

From the Washington Union.

KNOW NOTHINGISM!

ITS ORIGIN, RISE, AND FALL.

Disappointment is ever fruitful of schemes to revive hopes and secure long-sought but unattained objects. The democratic and whig parties contained ambitious men whose merits had not been estimated by their party friends according to their standards, and, consequently, had met with political disappointments which they could not bear with patient resignation.—Know-Nothingism originated in these disappointments, and was nursed into activity by newly inspired hopes. The originators sought to organize a new party, of which they should become the profiting leaders, which should appeal to the pride of birth-place, and to prejudices supposed to be easily excited against a religion not well understood and professed by few born within the Union; and to secure the advantages of a popular name, the new party was christened "American," although based upon an illiberality and a bigoted prejudice foreign to the principles and instincts which secured liberty in America.

Conscious that the principles upon which the scheme was based could not bear the test of open public scrutiny, they were veiled in secresy, and all its arrangements, views, and objects, were sealed with an oath. To guard those whose discretion could not be trusted from the danger of revelations, all were charged, upon leaving their secret political lodges, to make one uniform reply to every possible question, and to say I "know nothing," which conferred the name by which the party has been distinguished. This scheme of closing the mouth with a falsehood avoided an avowal of indefensible principles and precluded a discussion which would have proved their fallacy and their hostility to real American principles. Before the public was aware of the existence of an organization, disappointed democrats often drew into and subjected to the influence of those midnight political conclaves sufficient numbers to secure a triumph at the polls, and especially in cities were secret combinations are most easily managed. Many were duped; the managers assuring unsuspecting democrats that, in the end, the democracy would be benefitted, while the like unblushing assumption that whigism would alone be benefitted was made to unsuspecting whigs. A few leading spirits controlled everything in every part of the United States, and the masses were sworn to obey, and vote as they directed, exercising neither independence nor judgment for themselves, thus submitting to a political slavery unequalled within our limits. The leaders ordered their subordinates when and how to vote, and whom to expel from the polls, and directed the application of force when deemed necessary and safe to prevent their adversaries from exercising the rights of freemen.—In the execution of these lodge edicts blood has been freely shed in this City, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other cities, including Louisville, where the torch, as well as the musket and bludgeon, wreaked vengeance even upon innocent women and children. Successes thus acquired were naturally temporary. The secret gains and contrivances for controlling the well-meaning and ignorant were revealed by those whose conscientiousness could not not be longer reconciled to them. The denunciations which honest indignation and patriotic feeling heaped upon these wretched and wicked contrivances carried conviction to thousands that such oaths and contrivances constituted treason to morals, religion, and liberty, and thereupon they commenced the work of renouncing them. The leaders were compelled, at least in form and pretence, to abandon their secret operations, including their oaths tending to screen guilty brethren, even in courts of justice, and come before the people with a public declaration of political principles upon which they professed to stand. From that day the doom of know-nothingism was sealed. Thirty States last fall ignored and repudiated the illiberal and narrow principles of the order. To Maryland alone was reserved the distinction of an apparent approval of what her thirty sisters had emphatically condemned. It is due to her to add that the recorded vote was not the will or voice of a majority of her voters. The war upon all not native-born deterred hundreds, and probably thousands of good, worthy naturalized citizens, and probably some others, from attempting to vote, while large numbers of peaceable, quiet-loving Catholics voluntarily staid from the polls. It is now history that large numbers of both were driven from the polls by violence and prevented from voting, while the know-nothing mayor and city authorities used no suitable exertions to protect the voter, or to restrain, or arrest, or punish the aggressors. Had the vote in Maryland been a full and fair one she would have marked her condemnation of the illiberal and intolerant principles of the know-nothings. Although they may achieve an occasional local success through the means successfully used in Baltimore, and attempted, but failing, here, the party has fallen to rise no more. When its secret operations were abandoned its power was annihilated, and it fell, and the hand of resurrection will never come to its rescue. There is too much liberality of principle and Christian sympathy and religious charity in the breasts of our people to secure the stability or success of a party whose sole claim to merit rests upon birthplace and intolerance towards a single sect, entertaining different tenets and practising different forms of worship. This party is substantially disbanded and at an end. The democrats who were unwittingly seduced into its ranks will return to the standard of their old friends, who will welcome them to the path of right and duty, where alone liberal and just principles are professed, cherished, and carried out in practice. Illiberality, bigotry, and tyrannical actions have no supporters in the democratic ranks. Those formerly whigs who can no longer adopt the principles and practices of this intolerant sect, and have no affinities for black republicanism, will naturally be attracted by the true principles of democracy, and their beneficent results, and join our standard and form a portion of the only liberal party existing among us. We shall soon have, as formerly, but two parties in the country: the democratic, devoted to the constitution, the Union, and liberal principles; and its adversaries, by whatever name they may be known, who will be their opposite in whatever concerns either.

HOPE ON.—Physicians tell you to avoid all Patent or adverti-ed medicine. Why? Simply because it is to their interest. Take any one particular disease, organic or distructive in its character, and there are remedies advertised which infallibly cures, whilst it is a well known fact Physicians experiment, tamper with, and in some instances, effectually destroy life. We have seldom heard of a remedy which is so uniform and successful in action as Hurley's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it to the afflicted for all diseases which require a purifying or restorative action on the system.—*St. Louis Leader.*

THE FIRST GUN FROM KENTUCKY.

Redemption of the Louisville District.

The Louisville papers of the 16th inst. contain nearly complete returns of the election held on the preceding day for Judge of the court of appeals. Mr. Bullitt, the independent democratic candidate, is elected over Wheat, Know-Nothing, by a handsome majority. In the city of Louisville the Know-Nothing loss is 1,147! The Courier says:

"Elsewhere the reader will find the result of the vote in this city yesterday for Judge of the court of appeals. It shows that the know-nothing majority in the city has dwindled from 1,811, what it was in November last at the Presidential election, down to 664, which it was yesterday, showing a nett loss for the plug Uglies of 1,147! This is a wonderful achievment for the independent and national men of the city, when it is considered that they entered into the contest without any organization whatever, while the plug uglies had been holding their secret meetings nightly, drilling their forces, and using every possible effort to bring out their vote. The plug-ugly organ, also, did every thing in its power to excite its partisans, and appealed to them to bring out their full vote if they had any regard for the existence of their party.

The result yesterday shows to the democratic party what they can accomplish by a thorough and efficient organization. With such organization they can carry Louisville by a majority of one thousand votes! There is not a particle of doubt of this. Let every moment, therefore, from this to the election be properly improved, and Thomas H. Holt will be our next representative in Congress."

An attempt was made by the know-nothings of Louisville to renew the murderous outrages of former years, with the view of driving democrats from the polls. It will be seen from the following, which we copy from the Louisville Democrat, that the attempt was unsuccessful—thanks to the firmness and heroic example of such men as Colonel Preston and Judge Bullitt.

"We had hoped that we had announced the last outrage upon free suffrage in this city, but it seems we were altogether too sanguine, and confided too fondly in vain hopes. We make the confession in shame, but the facts force the confession that the sanctity of a Judicial election is no protection against lawlessness and outrage upon the ballot box in this city. The outrages of which we complain were initiated and consummated at the lower precinct of the first ward polls. When it was apparent at an early hour of the day, that the friends of Mr. Joshua F. Bullitt, the independent candidate for appellate judge, were voting in any considerable numbers, it was determined that some movement should be made to deter them from exercising the right of freemen; and to that end, two or three Bullitt men were wantonly assailed and driven from the polls.

A late hour in the afternoon, however, was the culminating period of the outrage, when Mr. John Strasburg, a very worthy gentleman, and for many years an employee in the city post office, presented himself at the door of the engine house for admission to vote. A know-nothing bully here interposed, making an insulting objection to his entrance. Col. William Preston, Joshua F. Bullitt, and other gentlemen, who were cognizant of the applicants right to vote, insisted that he should be admitted. This was the signal for an abusive attack upon Mr. Preston and his friends, which led to a display of arms by both parties. Fortunately for each, perhaps—but doubly fortunate for the bullies who had been obstructing the entrance to the ballot box—the disturbance was quelled without the shedding of blood.

It may be said, in honor of Col. Preston, Mr. Bullitt, and a few gallant men who surrounded them upon that occasion, that they made the first noble stand for free suffrage in this city since the terrible and disgraceful mob of August, 1855. Although overpowered in number by the hirelings who thought to awe them from the discharge of their duty as freemen, they asserted their rights and stood by them like men, as they were prompted by high and manly motives.

From the Washington Union.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone Democracy have nominated this gentleman for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of his State. We have long known him and had the pleasure of congratulating him last week. Mr. Thompson is a native of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His parents, tho' most respectable, had no fortune with which to pay his way to distinction. He owes to his own talents and energy, and the keen discrimination of the Democracy of his native State, the distinguished position which he now holds before the country. In his boyhood he learned the art and mystery of printing, in a democratic office at Harrisburg—an employment in which the leading traits of his character were strikingly displayed. After learning the business he published a democratic paper some years in Venango county, where he acquired a high reputation for talent. While performing his duties as editor, he was several times elected to the Legislature, and was on two or more occasions elected speaker. He commenced reading law while conducting his paper, and soon became distinguished as an apt scholar, readily mastering its principles and the reasons upon which they were founded. He has ever been less distinguished as a bookman than as an original and profound thinker, illustrating his views by a recognized common sense, which is the key to his success as a jurist. He settled at an early day at Erie, where he secured a full and lucrative practice. He was soon called upon to discharge the duties of district Judge. Fully appreciating his talents and character, his neighbors and acquaintances soon required his services in Congress. His triumphant election showed the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best. His legal acquirements and high character soon placed him at the head of the Judiciary Committee of the House—a position appropriately devolved upon the best legal talent of that body. No one has better discharged the duties of that arduous position. After a few years service as a Representative he voluntarily relinquished public life, and devoted himself to the duties of his profession, soon securing a large and profitable practice. Except when he yielded some three years since to the request of all parties to represent his county in the legislature when their local interests were deeply involved, he has remained in private life, devoted to his profession. While thus employed, the sagacious democracy turned their attention to him to fill one of the vacancies on the Bench occasioned by the retirement therefrom of Chief Justice Black and Judge Lewis. This selection is alike complimentary to him and to the sagacity of the Convention which led them to make it. His electon, which we deem certain will do credit to the voters who secure it. He will bring to his Judicial duties talents and acquirements adapted to the position, and will acquire new honors in the discharge of his high duties. We are unacquainted with his colleague upon the ticket, but we doubt not that the nominating convention were equally as fortunate in his selection.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Says the Pottsville Register: The family of an old resident of this borough was awakened, a day or two since, by cries for assistance, proceeding from an attic room in which a female domestic slept. A member of the family hastened up stairs to the girl's room, and found her literally covered with blood and in a fainting condition. The door, the wall and the floor were covered with blood. She had her left arm tightly clasped around the wrist of her right arm to check the blood which was spirting from a partially severed artery. Alarmed at the scene before him, the young man who first reached the apartment called for additional assistance, which soon arrived in the person of the head of the family. The girl then fainted from loss of blood. A physician was immediately called in. Until his arrival the persons present did all they could to check the hemorrage by means of bandages, etc. Fortunately, they succeeded in a measure, and a subsequent surgical operation saved the poor girl's life.—She was, however, left in an exceedingly weak condition, and careful nursing was necessary to restore her. Indeed, the physician stated that if assistance had not been promptly rendered, or if the girl had fainted before her condition was known, in two or three minutes she would have bled to death.

It appears that the girl, for some cause, arose from her bed to open the attic window, and in the dark her hand slipped, going through a pane of glass. A portion of the glass partially severed an artery in her wrist. She was not aware of the accident, until she felt the warm blood spirting over her, and she had barely strength and presence of mind to totter to her room door, unlock and open it, and call for assistance, when she fainted from exhaustion as stated. The poor girl's situation, it may be imagined, was truly terrible, and the alarm of the family at what at first was a fearful mystery, was equally severe. Had the girl died alone and unheard, and been found next morning weltering in her blood, and the room bespattered from one end to the other, it would at the first blush appeared a case of murder, and the feelings of the family would have been far from enviable. And yet cases less conclusive have sent to the scaffold many innocent persons. The girl has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the accident.

The setting free of the eagle in Rochester N. Y. grows richer with every new development—The Union says he has been in the possession of a farmer in Ontario county for several months and became mischievous, destroying the fowls and committing several depredations upon his property. The owner could not give away the bird, nor could he drive him away; so, through mercy, rather than kill him, he was brought there and sold to sympathizing citizens. When the committee set him free on the cupola of the court-house, they had to use a club to start him on his flight. He alighted again as soon as he saw a hen-roost. He is a fillibuster's eagle.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis states that Sir George Gore and suite returned to that city on the 12th inst. from a year's hunting expedition at the head waters of the Missouri. They report that the country was never in a worse condition respecting the Indians. The Santees and Sioux were committing atrocities against the whites, and since the removal of the troops from Forts Randall and Lookout the Indians in the neighborhood have assumed a hostile attitude. A party of troops had marched against the Santees.

COUNTY TICKET.

☞ We have only space and time this week to announce the Ticket selected by the Democratic County Convention on last Tuesday, which is as follows:

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed, and the Convention, after passing sundry resolutions, adjourned in fine spirits. The Convention was composed of unexceptionable men, and their labors will be triumphantly ratified on the 2d Tuesday of October.

CAMP MEETING.

☞ The Camp Meeting of Bedford Circuit of the M. E. Church will be held on Solomon Sparks' land about three miles from Bloody Run, commencing on the 21st of August. The Brethren of Bedford station are cordially invited to tent with us.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
WM. H. STEVENS,
Pastors.

June 26, 1857.

MARRIED:

On Thusday morning, 18th inst. by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, BENJAMIN L. HEWITT, Esq. of Hollidaysburg, to Miss LILLY, daughter of Major Samuel Davis, of Bedford.

The feet of those we love will roam,
No matter what we say;
So Lilly's gone to make a home
As bright as summer's day,
Amid other scenes and other places
The sunniest among laughing faces.

Lilly! blithe as a bird of song,
With singing notes as sweet,
We'll miss thee oft amid the throng
Of those we love to meet,
But then other ears will still be hearing
Evermore your music tones so cheering.

Happier than the poet's dream,
Or any fairy tale,
May your glad life be like the stream
A gliding through the vale,
Verdure on its banks wherever flowing
And the sunbeams on its waters ever glowing.

AMICUS.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against fishing, hunting, or otherwise trespassing upon my Farm in Middle Woodberry Township, as I will prosecute all who do so without respect to persons.

W. J. GALBRAITH.

June 26, 1857.*